REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,076.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 14 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITKINS, as above, SATURDAY, the th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S "AVA," 2600 Tons, 341 H.P., Commander H. T. DICKINSON, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINCOLLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA AND BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. COLLIN, on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,745	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	...,,	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	27
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay November 13, 187

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th Mar.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
— ZAMBESI	3431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. F. Oates	8th do
— SUMATRA	3468	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3090	500	G. N. Rector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 350.

THE fast and favorite Passenger Steamer ZERBINO, Captain DEWDNEY, will sail about the end of March for Trieste and Venice direct. The vessel is now lying in the Sassoon Dock, where intending passengers can inspect the accommodation which is of the highest class.

Probable length of passage about 23 days. Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE ..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS, MADE and PATENTED in AMERICA.

FOR COMPRESSING AIR and RAISING WATER for Irrigation and for Supplying Cities, Mills, Railway Tanks or Gardens.

AGENT FOR INDIA,
H. BALLANTINE,
Care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints, do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt ,,	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline ,,	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder ,,	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline ,,	1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made by mixing with any of the above OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1878.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE !

MR. FAIRCLOUGH AS SHYLOCK!!!

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,

MR. FAIRCLOUGH,

WILL MAKE HIS SECOND APPEARANCE IN INDIA AS SHYLOCK,

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

IN FOUR ACTS,

CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT TRIAL SCENE AND DENOUNCEMENT OF SHYLOCK.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

SHYLOCK	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.	
The Duke	,,	A. Plumpton,
Antonio	,,	Comerford,
Bassanio	,,	Vernon.
Gratiano	,,	Morris.
Old Gobbo	,,	Comerford,
Launcelot	,,	Morris.
Salarino	,,	Vernon.
Salanio	,,	Dillon.
Lorenzo	,,	A. Plumpton.
Balthazar	,,	Daves.
Tubal	,,	Morris.
Nerissa	Mrs.	Vernon.
Jessica	Mrs.	Vernon.
PORTIA	MISS	MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... ,, 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1-8
Pit ..... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

MARSEILLES DIRECT, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

PROFONTIS, S.S. 2,083 TONS, 256 H. P.
NOMINAL, CAPTAIN DUNN.
[SAILING ON OR ABOUT 26TH MARCH.]

THE above First-Class full-powered Steamer has a full Poop and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

LOST, from Wilson's Hippodrome, on SUNDAY EVENING LAST, a small BLACK and TAN TERRIER DOG, long ears and tail ; answers to the name of JACK ; had on collar with name and address. The finder will receive a handsome reward by returning the same to H. W. CORBYN, Agent, Wilson's Hippodrome.

THE undermentioned NOTES were STOLEN LAST NIGHT (12th instant), from a GENTLEMAN residing at the Grant Road Hotel, the payment of which has been stopped at the Banks.

C
—98445 for Rs. 1,000.
90
M
—24490 for Rs. 1,000.
26
M
—05026 for Rs. 500.
33

Any one giving information to the Police will be HANDSOMELY REWARDED.

MAZAGON COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are lying at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and that all persons to whom shares in the Company have been transferred, but who have not registered their transfers, are hereby required to register them on or before the 31st day of March instant, after which date the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be finally CLOSED and the shares in the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, to be handed to the Liquidators of the above Company for the purpose of distribution amongst its shareholders, will be distributed to such persons as appear from the said Transfer Books to be entitled to share in such distribution.—Dated this 12th day of March 1878.

JEHANGIER H. KAPADIA,
BADESHEER B. KAPADIA,
Liquidators of the Mazagon Company, Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY BETWEEN DHOND AND AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after FRIDAY next, the FIFTEENTH of March 1878, the portion of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway between Dhond and Ahmednagar, will, under instructions from Government, be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all sorts, and will, until further notice, be worked by this Company.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs and other Live Stock, Parcels and Goods of all kinds, will be carried over the portion of the State Railway aforesaid above mentioned, and the Fares and Rates and Charges, and under similar conditions and rules, as are in force, from time to time, upon this Railway.

3. Traffic of all descriptions can be booked through via Dhond between the Stations of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway and all Stations of this and of other Railways with which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have through booking arrangements.

4. For information as to the Stations, Times of Trains, &c., see the Time Bill for the State Railway of this date exhibited at Stations, and information as to Fares, Rates, &c., and other particulars can be obtained at Stations or on application to the undersigned.

5. It is intended to close the State Railway on, or about, the First of June next. Notice of the closing, and also of the re-opening for public traffic after the necessary, will be given in due course.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, March 2, 1878.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda A Root equal to the finest in the E sh Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG STEAM COAL.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.

Terms as customary.

Further particulars can be ascertained on enquiry.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

ay be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 3 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,, 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	163	,, 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	198	,, 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs. 4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

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	Inches.	Prices.			Inches.	Prices	
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	39	30	0	SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5	8
	33	33	0			6	8
	35	36	0	COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c.		9	0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	39	36	0	Strap passing round bottom for extra security		10	8
	33	39	0			12	8
	36	42	0	COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12	8
TRAYS to fit the above ..... from	..	3	8			13	0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50	0	AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22	24	0
	36	58	0		24	28	0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30	0		26	30	0
	24	34	0		28	35	0
	27	38	0	EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50	0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	48	0	TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30	42	0
	26	52	0		33	45	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100	0		36	50	0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	24	40	0	OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beech-wood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screw Joints		9	0
	20	45	0			11	0
						13	0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	33	0	RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2	8
	22	39	0			3	0
	24	42	0	MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3	8
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	44	0			4	8
	24	49	0	SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3	0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from	12	8	HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		3	8
						12	8
				HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22	0
				HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c		23	0

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IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1878.

We have nothing really new in the shape of political advices to-day, but there is unquestionably a more unsettled feeling gaining ground and business is very dull in consequence.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams do not give any fresh information, the various markets at Home, as here, being apparently quiet and inactive. Consols are still quoted at 95⅞, French Rentes at 110½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered. The London General Produce Markets are without change, Wheat to arrive remains as quoted on Saturday, and in Seeds the only movement is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was inanimate, and Reuter reports Cotton in Liverpool as closing with prices barely maintained, sales 8,000 bales, of which only 500 were Surats. Private advices confirm Reuter as to the tone of the market on the spot, but we hear in addition that arrivals were quite 1-16d. lower. With Manchester so dull as it is, and the American receipts on a comparatively large scale, this is not to be wondered at; on the contrary, it is only a matter of surprise that prices do not give way much more rapidly.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents per lb., but June shipment has receded from 11 5-16 to 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	19,000	8,000	18,000
Three days' do.	28,000	16,000	36,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,671,000	3,621,000	3,593,000

Reuter reports a partial recovery of ½d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London, but we do not hear from private sources that there was any real change in the position of the market.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, but during the day a slightly firmer feeling was apparent, and an advance of 1-16d. is now quoted. At present, however, the rise is more apparent than real. There are very few sellers of private paper, and in all probability the movement is more attributable to the usual indifference to business on the first day of the Mail than to any change in the position. We quote on London :—

Sight Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	per Rs.
Credits, 8 ,, sight...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to 3-16 per cent premium, but 60 days' sight bills remain nominal at 1 to 1½ per cent. discount.

Government Paper, if anything, is the turn weaker, and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 94⅝ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The Share Market remains quiet, and in most cases any alteration in our quotations is in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower : Press Companies are unchanged : and in Land Companies, Colabas are Rs. 5 higher and Masagons Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving shares are very quiet, and we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Nursey.

Cotton to-day has been somewhat irregular. Some little demand exists for ready Cotton at comparatively full rates, but for April delivery buyers are indisposed to do business except at prices considerably under buyers' ideas. For April delivery the following are about current quotations :—

Good Hinguncha ut.....	Rs. 200	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	,, 200	,,	,,
Good Oomra	,, 186	,,	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 181	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 176	,,	,,
Fair ,, ...	,, 158	,,	,,
F. G. F. Dholleras.....	,, 188	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 183	,,	,,

Freights show no material change. For ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool £1-7-6 is the quoted rate, and it is reported that the s.s. Arago has been fixed for a part cargo, loading up to 10th April at £1-10. By sailing ship relets have been done at £1-12-6 per ton. For Trieste and Venice a small business is doing at £2-2-6 payable here.

Piece Goods remain quite stagnant at previous rates nominally, but no extent of business is practicable unless at a material reduction.

Coals are dull and unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	695
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	686½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	664

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,050	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	1,150	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,975	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	..	70
Bhownagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,350	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	956 xd.	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	245	
Broach Mills	1,000	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,000	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	735	
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	970 xd.	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	635
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	805	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,250	all	80 p.a*	1,200	
Great Eastern.....	6,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,110	
Hagemeister S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	885	
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	..	..	..	750
Imperial Bombay Mills	780	1,000	all	45 p.a*	915	
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,170	
K. Bhumjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	812	
Manockjee Petit	500	1,250	all	Nil	625	
Madras U. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,220	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	310	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.a*	1,120	
Morarjee Spinning	2,043	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,150	
Masagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	235	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.a*	850	
Norlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	660	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	325	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	670	
Princes W. Spinning ..	600	1,250	all	..	..	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	..	830
Soondercas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	..	700
Do do. 2nd	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	..	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	..	850
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	all	40 Rs.	..	660

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	840
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4	p.a.	104
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p.a.	825
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.a.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3/0	5	p. c.	285
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-14/6	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7/3	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12/1	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196-5/15	do.		245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,760
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company. Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	.. p. s.	225
Treacher and Co.....	1,999	500	all	11 p. ct	560
Vicaji Patent Slip Co. ..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	30

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 28 h Feb. 1878 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta...	67459410	4127319	9835227	25434468	39396905
Madras ...	14692055	8331105	...	60000 0	68331105
Bombay ...	39353750	33463664	14185116	1580000 0	62448780
Allahabad	584207	62 9380	...	3100000	9629380
Lahore ...	4535790	2303900	...	3900000	6203900
Cakutta.	1880515	813700	...	706000	1519699
One nadi..	2516940	2414915	...	500 00	2914915
Nagp re..	746750	496745	...	600 00	1096745
Kurrachee	2264989	979310	...	120 000	2179310
Akola	1528965	1390845	...	240000	1630845
Total...	140731145	59778336	24 20 343	56934466	140731145

OPIUM.

Opium Revenue to 8th March 1878 compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78.

Presidency.	Latest Month. Estimate.	Latest Month. Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Twelve Salesof Bengal Opium and 11 months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	51-6000	5402900	214900	5816000	2264900	5858900
Bombay	219-2750	1956680	166380	24764640	25967400	1222760
Total...	7256270	7847480	491180	31580640	28267239	7081660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s.s. Ben Venus, 988 tons, Captain J. R. Kidner, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The s.s. Alverton, 1 086 tons, Captain C. Darnell sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The ship Nimrod, 1,098 tons, Captain F. Lyle, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

The s.s. Borrowdale, 990 tons, Captain H. J. Young, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with Mrs. Ingel and some family members only.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surgr. Anderson. Mr. Simpson, Mr. R. Melver, and 86 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Goa (s)	Smith.....	Calcutta, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Akola (s)	Hay	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Ben Venus (s).....	Kidner	Galle.
	Borrowdale(s)	Young	Calcutta.
	Alverton (s).....	Darnell	Rangoon.
	Pearl, s).....	McGregor	Cutch.

The ship Nimrod, Lyle, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Scio, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 8—Steamers Lumly and Surat.

MADRAS.

Mar.	ARRIVALS.	
	9 Telford(s).....	Calcutta.
	Cyrene (s).....	Calcutta.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.	
	8 Tynadale	False Point.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Chanda.—From Cannanore to Madras—Rev Mr Penny. From Calicut—Mr Panett. From Galle—One adult.
Per S S Baghdad—From Gopsulpore—One adult. From Bimlipatam—One adult. From Vizagapatam—Brigadier General Silver and servant, Hon'ble G N G Rao, Mrs and Miss Rao and Jugg Rao, Esq, Captain and Mrs Hope and two servants, N A Roussell, Esq, and two servants, seventeen adults and one child, one servant, and James Murray, four adults and child. From Coconada—Donald D Miller, Esq, and five adults.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—23 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee ; 6 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 250 barrels alum, Toolseedass Khimjee ; 2,932 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolrahoon Salaymahamed.
Childwall Hall s—100 bales bar cap, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.
Propontis—262 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein ; 500 bundles hoop iron, S S Narreiwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—60 casks palo ale, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 5 bales printing paper, Abdoolall M S Surrufally ; 5 cases glassware, Jeevunjee Kemalljee ; 25 boxes candles, 15 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case medicine, Heptoola Ahmedally ; 45 cases watches, Abdoolally Ebram ; 2 packages glassware, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battliwalla ; 3,703 cases hard spelter, Monarjee Natha.
Stelvio s—10 cases confectionary, The Agra Bank.
Avondale s—250 kegs red lead, Toolseedass Khimjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—9 bales hides, Sallymahamed Sewjee ; 12 bales hides, Esmail Hajee Abdoolrayman ; 2 bales hides and 32 bales skins, Esmallbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 50 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 175 bales cotton waste, Damjee Mooljee ; 2 bales cotton, Sobhagchun Goolaichund ; 91¼ cwts dry ginger, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 225 cwts pepper, Keesowjee Jadowjee ; 47¼ cwts pepper, Laljee Narronjee ; 95¼ cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoor ; 38 bales hides and 4 skins, 20 cases cowries, 6 cases P feathers, and 300 cwts nuxvomica, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsey Dewjee ; 21 bales cotton waste, Unrumchund Popatrai ; 23 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 18 bales cotton, Mercrally Coomar ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 30¾ cwts dry ginger, Ebanjee Pursotum ; 1,425¼ cwts myrabollams, Gaddum and Co ; 53 bales rags, Heerjee Ladha ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 25 bales w..l, Rambux Ramsuckdass.
Italia s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 183¾ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 65 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund ; 110 bales wool, Nursee Khattow ; 125 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Hunsraz Lalljee ; 460 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Winged Hunter—312½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz.
Earl of Zetland—31 bales cotton, Charoor Topan ; 36 bales cotton, Gocuibhoy Moolchund ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Savernake s—67 bales cotton, Chundumull Nursingdass.
Agnes Oswald s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
City of Baltimore r—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Isaac Reed—1,800 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Michael Chevalier—200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—1,527 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 122 bales cotton A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—225 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Zerbino s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—17 bales silk, Mahamed Saduck Munjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ayrshire s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 11th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... 29·880
Temperature of the Air..... 79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..... 73·1
Dew Point ..... 70·5
Relative humidity of Air ..... 0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1). 0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)..... 84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8-30 a.m.)..... 72·2
General Direction of wind.....N, NNW, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... 283.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Hogg, Lieut Col, on duty, from Sciad.
Harman, Lieut, 2nd Queens, on leave, from Poona.
Jenkins, Col 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Sialkote.
Elton, Major, R H A, on leave, from Madras.
Anderson, Surg, on duty, from Kurrachee.

MARCH 12.

Anderson, Surg, on duty, from Madras.
Armstrong, Col, 2-22nd Regt, on duty, from Moradabad.
Stevenson, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Moffatt, Surg Major, on duty, from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Young, Capt, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Peroopore.
Chenoy, Surg Major, on duty, to Bakhr.
Murray, Capt, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.
Moore, Dy Surg Gl, on duty, to Deolalee.
Macdonald, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Mallaudaine, Capt, 60th Rifles, to join, to Agra.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 9.)

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Dr O Feistmantel, Palæontologist to the Geological Survey o India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major G L Warden, Bombay S C, is appointed to be an Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl at Baroda, with the title of Boundary Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.
Lieut L W Mathews, R N, H M S London, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr Holmwood, on leave.
Major E R C Bradford, C S I, Resident, 2nd Class, and General Supdt of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 1st Class and as Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr A C Lyall.
Major P D Henderson, C S I, Resident, 3rd Class, and Officer on special duty in Cashmere, is appointed to officiate as Resident 2nd Class, and as General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Bradford.
Mr F Mowry, C S, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, and Offg Resident, Nipal, is transferred to Cashmere as Officer on special duty, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Major Henderson.
Lieut-Col E C Impey, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Meywar, is posted to Nipal as Offg Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr Henvey.
Major P W Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent Baghelkund, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, vice Major Henderson.
Major T Cadell, V C, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Jodhpore, is transferred to Oodeypore as Political Agent, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Impey.
Major C Grant, Offg Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, vice Major Bannerman, and posted to Jodhpore as Political Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Cadell.
Capt E L Durand, R E, Offg Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 1st Assistant to Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, vice Major Grant.
Capt E L Durand, to Political Assist, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and is posted as 1st Assist to the Resident, Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Grant.
Capt N C Martelli, Offg Political Assist, 2nd Class and Assist to Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, vice Durand.
Shaikh Hisamood-deen, Political Assist, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, vice Capt Martelli.
Lieut M J Meade, Offg Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd Class, and is posted to Kajustana, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date of assuming charge.
Capt Col J H White, R E, made over charge of the Office of Mint Master, Bombay, to Mr L G Hynes, on the 20th February 1878.
Major-General J A Ballard R E, C B, received charge of the Office of Mint Master, Bombay, from Mr L G Hynes on the 25th February 1878.

BREVET STAFF CORPS.

The under-mentioned officer of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 18th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—Lieut-Col Thomas Gordon Coles, Bombay S C,—3rd March 1878.
The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut-Col (Bt Col) George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Regt N I—private affairs, for two years.
Lieut-Col Octavius Ludlow Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, District Supdt of Police, 1st grade, Rae Bareli,—private affairs, for one year.
Major Ayrton Fullan, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year.
Major Alexander Graham Owen, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers,—private affairs, for six months.
Surgeon Alexander Wood, M D,—private affairs, for eleven months and fifteen days.
Captain Lyndon Bolton Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regt N I,—private affairs, for two years.
Capt Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry,—urgent private affairs, for six months.
Capt Beville Grenville Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 7th Regt N I,—private affairs, for one year.
Capt Joseph West Ridgeway, General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 3rd class, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd class, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana,—private affairs, for one year five months and seven days.
Lieut William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Oudh,—private affairs, for seven months and twenty days.
Lieut Charles Marsh Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assist Commissary General, 2nd class,—private affairs, for a year.
Lieut Alister William Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Regt N I,—medical certificate, for two years.
Lieut William Granville Mansel, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Regt N I,—Medical certificate, for one year.
Conductor Robert Lyons, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for one year.
Col E M Ryan, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.
Capt J G Hall, R E, 6 months, private affairs.
Capt C C Dyce, Staff Corps, 4 months, medical certificate.
The services of Major F W Bolleau, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Asst Quartermaster General, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
The services of Captain H G Grant, 78th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in Chief in India, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency.
The services of Captain R S Salkeld, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The services of Lieutenant C H Brookes, Royal Engineers, Asst Engineer, 1st class, Mysore, are placed, with reference to the notification by the Public Works Department, No. 33, dated the 28th February 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The services of Lieut H A Yorke, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the dates the officers report themselves for duty to the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay :—
Mr Thomas George Roccstle Pinny, to be a second grade officer and Mr Guy L'Estrange Mathias, to be a fourth grade officer, both on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Ship Seaman's for general duty.
Mr Harry Brown Simpson, to be a third grade officer, in H M's Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Government Ship Enterprize, with effect from the 22nd February 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major C M Moberly, M S C, Examiner 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, till further orders.
Major Moberly received charge of the Office from Captain W J LeBreton on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1878.
The following transfers are made in the Superior Accounts Establishments of the Public Works Department :—
Capt A G Begbie, R E, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta.
Mr R K Williams, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, until relieved by Captain Begbie.
Mr R K Williams, Deputy Examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is tempo arily transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Railway Accounts at Madras.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr E Moffat, District Supdt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, with a subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees is to be held at the Senate House on Saturday.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 19th, 1h. 58·7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 13	English Mail expected.	6 12	6 7	4 22 m 11 32 m	
				6 59 a	
Th. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	5 20 m 0 46 m	
				8 22 a. 1 9 a.	
Fr. 15	.....	6 10	6 8	5 11 m 2 32 m	
				9 19 a 2 31 a	
Sat. 16	.....	6 9	6 8	9 21 m 3 32 m	
				10 0 a. 3 34 a.	
Sun. 17	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 8	10 11 m 4 12 m	
				10 36 a. 4 20 a	
Mon. 18	.....	6 8	6 9	10 59 m 4 51 m	
				11 10 a 5 2 a	
Tues. 19	.....	6 7	6 9	11 42 m 5 28 m	
				11 46 a 5 43 a	

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

BEVIS—CLINE—February 28th, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev D H G Dunne, Walter George Bevis, to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of E A Cline, Esq, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Cawnpore.
WATTS—JACKSON—March 4th, at Saint Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev A W Irwin, John Briscoe Watts, Captain, 5th Punjab Cavalry, second son of Colonel Ponsonby Watts, Madras Army, to Antoinette Helen, elliest daughter of Colonel E S Jackson, Bengal Army.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878.

The English Government seems to have definitively broken with Turkey, or it would not have come forward before Europe as the champion of Greece, and insisted that that small State shall be allowed to air its grievances before the Congress and to show that its claims to empire are as good as those of the Bulgarians. This step taken by England is as ominous as the patronage accorded by the Western Powers to the kingdom of Sardinia at the close of the Crimean War, when Cavour was allowed to place the wrongs of Italy on record before the Conference of Paris. A strange silence is maintained as to the reception given by Russia to the English programme of the work to be done by the Congress ; and we should think that this formal presentation to Europe of the Greek claimant to the sovereignty of the coasts and islands of the Ægean as the client of England will be even less relished at St. Petersburg than the demand for the submission to the Congress of all the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

We agree with Mr. Graham that it is too late now, when the Government has actually made offers to the foreshore companies of Bombay to purchase their properties, for him to raise his voice in defence of competition, although there might have been a good deal of force in what he says, if only he had said it in time ; and we shall imitate his example in not continuing a profitless discussion. But, in the interest of historical truth, we wish to point out what a grave mistake it is to suppose that, even if there be no deficit in the revenue of the Port Trust this year, the Elphinstone estate can be said to be paying its way. The income of the Port Trust is derived from a variety of sources besides the returns from that estate ; for, in order, if possible, to make its bargain with the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company appear less objectionable, the Government threw the revenues of all its foreshore properties into a common fund, and thus transferred to the credit of its new investment the productive business done at the wharves and in the basins which previously belonged to it. Thus, the total capital debt of the Port Trust was estimated in March 1874 at Rs. 2,62,05,330, of which the purchase money of the Elphinstone property represented only Rs. 1,97,26,654. Add to this capital debt the accumulated deficits of successive years, amounting to Rs. 3,94,681, and we have a sum of Rs. 2,66,00,011. Again, the expenditure on the new dock up to the end of the year 1878-79 will come to Rs. 67,43,397, bringing up the grand total to Rs. 3,33,43,408. Assuming that the amount available for the payment of interest every year is now about Rs. 8,50,000, we find that this is only equivalent to 2½ per cent. on the real debt of the Trust. It is nothing to the purpose that the Government do not require at present the payment of interest on the whole of this debt. That is an act of grace by which they relieve the trade of Bombay of part of the burden imposed upon it by the purchasers of the Elphinstone property. The fact remains that that property is very far indeed from paying its way yet. Moreover, the sum of 8½ lakhs available for payment of interest would have been less than it is by 3½ lakhs a year, if Government had not, besides transferring to the Port Trust properties with a surplus revenue of Rs. 40,000, passed in 1870 the obnoxious Bunder Fees Act, the effect of which has very lately been lightened for merchants by the new policy of competition in the reduction of rates, but which causes considerable inconvenience, annoyance, and expense to the general public. Apart from this special subsidy, the revenue of the Port Trust does not exceed 1½ per cent. on the estimated capital value of its estates. We need not repeat our reasons for believing that the cessation of competition may enable the Trust to administer the foreshore properties to greater advantage without increasing the burdens on trade. The merchants of Bombay should now, we think, exert themselves to secure guarantees that the dues to be levied in the new dock shall not be raised so as to make good the deficiency of revenue from the landed estate ; and that the interest on capital representing the land shall be put to a suspense account, to be cleared off with the princip

private or of official persons." In certain districts, however, the funds had been given, by Government officers, to persons already getting, and likely to get, Government aid. This seemed to the Governor in Council directly at variance with the intention of the donors; "and in effect, a mis-appropriation."

It does not do in Madras to give way to expressions of delight on being adjudged innocent of a serious charge. On Friday last, in the Madras Presidency Court, a man and woman were charged with abduction, but were acquitted. In their excitement they clapped their hands and jumped about from joy, whereupon the Magistrate ordered the poor impulsive wretches to be arrested for contempt of court and sentenced them to be fined Rs. 10 or suffer a fortnight's imprisonment in default.

The *Madras Athenæum* urges the inhabitants of Madras, at their public meeting, to appoint a standing committee to oppose the Trades Licence Bill before it is passed in the local Legislative Council, and to agitate continually against it when it is passed. If anything effectual is to be done, it must be continual and not spasmodic effort. The suggestion appears to us a very good one. The Sheriff of Madras has consented to hold a public meeting to-day. The Trades Licence Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council on Monday last.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed by his Grace the Governor of Madras to be an Additional Member of Council.

It is said that in the event of Colonel Keatinge retiring from the Assam Commissionership the appointment (one of the most lucrative in Bengal) will be handed over to Lord Ulick Brown.

Captain Molloy, who took the Yarkund Envoy to Europe, will shortly return to his duties in India. Yacoob Khan Turrah, the Envoy, is still in Constantinople.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—Our special correspondent in the Madras famine districts sends three photographs of groups taken in a male, female, and children's ward of one place—pictures terrible to look upon. No words ever written since Ovid's ghastly description of famine, could give such a picture of the horrible effects of want and starvation as is given by these photographs, which are really photographs of living skeletons. Our correspondent writes:—"I send you three photographs of famine groups—a man's ward, a woman's ward, and a child's ditto, just to give you an idea of the *average* type of humanity in the Province. These are not selected or exaggerated specimens. I have seen and have in my camp at the present moment cases of far greater prostration and debility, but pictures of them are so ghastly and repulsive that you must imagine a three-fold greater degree of emaciation than that in the pictures now sent. I have in camp a full grown man, large-limbed and big made, who weighs 45 lbs!"

The monuments of several persons in the Karnal cemeteries are in want of repairs, and the friends of the deceased, who desire their maintenance, are requested to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, Punjab, within two months. There is a rule that chaplains should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertize three times in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazette* of the Province. If it falls into a ruinous condition and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall. The Karnal list is a long one, and being chiefly composed of the names of military persons, it is in a melancholy way suggestive enough of what India exacts from an English army of occupation.

There was something of a "scene" at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, consequent on Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee being sharply remonstrated with for making a statement reflecting on the conduct of a department of the Municipality, apparently without sufficient reason. Mr. Nowrojee stated that he had heard complaints in the town about favouritism being shown to certain persons in regard to the setting-back of properties to make way for street improvements, and added that he might be able to bring forward instances of such improper conduct on the part of the executive officers of the Municipality, a fortnight hence. Several members were very strongly of opinion that Mr. Nowrojee had better have waited a fortnight, and tested the truth of his assertion, before he had publicly repeated a charge of this nature. The leaders of the opposition were Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, and Sir Frank Souter, the last named of whom was particularly vehement, having in mind an assertion made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee some years ago that the police accepted bribes, the truth of which assertion he was unable to prove, and which the Commissioner of Police "had now no hesitation in saying was as false as false could be." A resolution was proposed and seconded, calling on Mr. Nowrojee to substantiate his statement regarding the set-backs, but it was not pressed to a division. After a rather lively discussion, the subject was shelved bodily *pro tem.*, the consideration of the matter being deferred for a fortnight.

The disastrous fire at Tientsin, some particulars of which have already appeared in our columns, occurred in a huge soup yard, enclosed by a strong fence of reeds and millet stacks, plastered with mud, and roofed with matting. The interior was subdivided into compartments varying from twelve to fifteen feet square, and each division was made to hold from 30 to 50 persons, the total registered number of inmates of the entire enclosure, which covered a piece of ground about 100 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, being no less than 2,800 human beings. The weather was extremely cold, and the floor of every compartment was carpeted with straw upwards of a foot in depth. The while material composing the shed was so highly inflammable that within a very few seconds after the presence of fire was discovered, the whole place was in flames. The place was occupied only by women and children, and special precautions were taken to prevent communication with the outside, and when the fire broke out nearly all the inmates were inside, and the single gate was locked. Fourteen hundred poor women and children were burned alive, and many of those who escaped from the building sustained fearful injuries. The *Shanghai Courier* says:—

"The greater part of those who were burned, must have perished instantly. Within five minutes of the time the fire broke out, it is probable that those who failed to escape were suffocated by the flames. Long after every scrap of mat and wood had been consumed, the bodies of the victims continued to burn and smoulder. The corpses were most of them reduced literally to cinders, utterly beyond recognition. Many of the survivors on the day of the fire, and the three following days, while the bodies were being taken out wandered about, uttering the most piteous lamentations striving to discover their children; husbands came, to institute a hopeless quest for their wives. Nothing was left upon the ground but hundreds of horribly mutilated corpses, fragments of half-burned clothes, and broken pottery. As soon as the appalling calamity became known, the magistrates took prompt steps to deal with the dead. Unfortunately less interest seemed to be excited by this than by the survivors, who were allowed to stray about like lost sheep, in flocks of hundreds, with no definite provision for their wants. The various officials, and sundry rich gentlemen, ordered coffins of nearly every shop in the city, many of them furnishing two hundred a piece. The streets were blockaded with men sawing pine logs to be made into coffins, but many of them were constructed of whatever waste material chanced to come to hand. The price of the average coffin, was 1,400 cash, or very nearly a tael (Gol. 1 40) each. During the three days occupied in coffining the corpses, crowds constantly surrounded the spot, viewing the melancholy spectacle. Many of the bodies could not be enclosed in coffins at all, but were simply laid in; the projecting arms and legs protected by mat wrappings passed around the coffins, and secured by ropes."

The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles were inspected at Lahore on Saturday afternoon by Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C. B., commanding the Lahore Division. A few field manœuvres were steadily executed, at the conclusion of which the General desired to see the battalion exercised in the new formation for attack and defence. Accordingly (says the local paper) the regiment was marched to the broken ground in rear of its camp, where it extended for the attack of a position wherein a supposed enemy had occupied a line of ruined buildings. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, which were terminated by a charge of the line with fixed bayonets, the battalion was drawn up in quarter distance column and was addressed by the General Officer in an interesting and instructive speech. He commended the steadiness of the regiment in parade movements, which he said were as well performed as could be desired; the target practice he considered of unusual excellence. For the extended movements, he said having come for the purpose of giving instruction, he would observe that he thought too much was sacrificed for effect, that the advance was too much hurried, that sufficient attention had not been paid to the protection of the flanks, and that the men were too much exposed to the enemy's fire. The General strongly recommended the attention of the officers to the instruction of their men in these vital points of skirmishing, essential to modern war. He finally congratulated Colonel Gery on the command of so fine a body of men, which he said Lahore should be well pleased to be able to display, and the regiment then marched back to camp, which it reached about dusk. The officers of the corps entertained the men at dinner, the same evening, after which the camp broke up. The number of the men on parade at this inspection amounted to 185, a considerably larger muster than that of last year. The police band was in attendance.

SILVER.

[MARCH 12, 6-25 P. M.

rising again, in conse- million sterling having for Paris and a demand in for America.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Mr. Gladstone's letter to his constituents, in which he declined the candidacy for the borough of Greenwich, has led to his receiving invitations from numerous districts to stand for Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to an invitation from Leeds, states that he defers making any arrangements for a seat in Parliament.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby (Minister for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question put, confirmed the statement that England had proposed to the Powers that Greece be admitted to the Congress.

The journals of all opinions in discussing the proposal are unanimous in approving it.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gathorne Hardy (Minister for War), replying to a question, said compulsory retirement did not apply to officers of the late Indian Artillery, except in the case of Generals of over seventy years of age. The extension to other officers was, he said, under consideration.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Bombay Mails of 18th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy mails of the 11th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Deccan.

LONDON, MARCH 11, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely maintained. Surats prices barely maintained.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6 1/16
The Manchester Market has been inanimate.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5 per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110¼
Bar Silver.....	54½ to ½

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	

The annual report of the Indian Post Office Department for the year ending 1876-77 has just been published, together with a Government resolution which praises Mr. Monteath for his efficient services as Director-General. The report brings out one very remarkable fact. The recent reduction of rates which followed upon the admission of India to the Postal Union had the effect of transferring a large portion of the English correspondence from the Southampton to the Brindisi route, and it appears that the result of the change so far has been to further demonstrate the comparative inutility of the Southampton route as a purely postal convenience. This supports the view taken by those speakers at the recent Bombay Mail Contract, who advocated the total abolition of the Southampton route and a concentration of the strength of the Postal Department on the Brindisi line.

The Director General of Post Offices says that letter receptacles, village postmen, and small post offices have been greatly increased during the past year. In the districts, however, the more ignorant classes will not trust the Post Office, and every effort is being made to induce them to take advantage of the postal conveniences scattered throughout the country. Hitherto nobody in many parts of India has been able to persuade Rama that if he dropped a letter into a box it would turn up safe and sound at its destination several hundred miles away.

The introduction of half-anna envelopes in India has been an immense success, and arrangements have had to be made with De La Rue & Co., the London stationers, to send out here 74,400 reams of these envelopes annually, and even that large quantity may not meet the wants of the public.

The net revenue of the Overland Parcel Post Department in this the fourth year of its existence is more encouraging than usual, the net revenue having reached the sum of Rs. 78,876.

The net revenue of the Indian Post Office during the year 1876-77 was, approximately, Rs. 1,21,557.

The estimated number of letters, newspapers, books, and parcels received for delivery by the Indian Post Office Department last year was 122,541,753. In the previous year the number was only 119,470,921. In Bengal the number of letters, &c., given out for delivery was 28,608,931, in Bombay 22,389,907, in Madras 21,919,267, in the N. W. Provinces 13,747,464, and in the Punjab 13,747,464. Bombay receives more paid letters than any other part of India.

The Government of India has reviewed the state of affairs in the N. W. Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Couper, acknowledges that there is very great distress among the people, but the arrangements made by his Government are such that he believes no man need die of starvation, there being poor-houses for those who are too feeble to labour on relief works, and sufficient to support all others who have no other means of subsistence until the anxiously looked for arrival of better times. Foreseeing the distress the N. W. P. Government started relief works in October last. The people of Rohilkund have exhibited great unwillingness to come to the relief works, and strive to get State maintenance for no labour in return. As they are getting the worst of the contest, Government holding out for work as the *quid* for public maintenance, they are in great distress. The Governor General approves of Sir George Couper's measures, but considers that he ought to apply the Government of India with a great deal more information about the relief works, the wages given, the kind of work done, and the amount of labour exacted from individuals.

33,000 people are now being employed on relief works in the N. W. Provinces, of which no fewer than 20,000 are debited to Roy Bareilly, where there is considerable distress. The cheaper grains which form the staple of the food of the community range in price from 12 to 14 seers to the rupee. These prices are higher than those in many parts of the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency, but the Government of India says they only indicate "severe pressure, not famine."

The weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province, for the week ending 16th February, states that the harvesting of the dry crops is now nearly complete throughout the Province, and the threshing out of the grain is making good progress. As yet no increase of distress is visible: there is no panic; little or no aimless wandering along the roads; no general emigration; no well marked demand for relief. But food is exceedingly dear; there is a demand for imported produce; and the numbers upon relief have a tendency to increase notwithstanding better supervision and a somewhat stricter enforcement of tasks. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,732 tons or 548 more than in the previous week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 485 tons, or 120 tons less than for the previous week. The Department Public Works employed 42,210 labourers, being an increase of 553, occurring mostly in the Tumkur District, where the works are fairly popular. The number in Relief Camps was 3,519, or a decrease of 129, there being very little change. The following persons were dealt with in Bangalore:—Sent to Railway Works, 860; sent to Special Gang, 218; sent to Relief Camp, 32; sent to Hospital, 65—Total 1,175.

The Governor of Madras in Council lately resolved "that the Mansion House Funds have, generally speaking, been judiciously and beneficially distributed, whether under the guidance

BOMBAY.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March.....	Abdiaums.....	Bilse.
Overtrus	Oberts Conte Di S. Bonifaies...	Verdi.
Valse	Germany	Keler Bila.
Lancers	Variety	Eguilee.
Valse	Wen Mein Sinn	Strause.
Galop	Il Corricole.....	Durand Grace.

Mr. Edward Larkins Critchell, Second Master of the Bishop's School at Nagpore, is appointed Second Master of the Cathedral High School.

Shree Ramjee's Temple.—The consecration ceremony of this temple, situated on the Girgaum Road, opposite the residence of the late Dr. Bhau Dajee, will take place to-morrow, when, after the ceremony, there will be a display of fireworks, &c.

Liberality.—On Saturday last the boys of the David Sassoon Reformatory were indebted to the liberality of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman for a treat in the shape of a sumptuous dinner. Mr. Cummoo Sulliman paid a visit to the Reformatory on Tuesday week, and was much gratified at what he saw, in consequence of which he gave the dinner. The boys heartily enjoyed themselves, and at the end of the dinner gave Mr. Cummoo three enthusiastic cheers.

A Vagrant.—Thomas William Mercer, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Child Robbery.—Wittoo Krishna, residing at Coombarwada, reported to the Police yesterday that some person had stolen a silver waistchain, valued Rs. 20, from his child when it was lying asleep on the verandah of his house.

Assaulting a Ship's Officer.—Peter Ansell, a seaman of the British ship Nimrod, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for assaulting Mr. Thomas Williams, the chief officer of that vessel.

Gamblers.—Ebrahim Videena and four others were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, with keeping a common gaming house at Old Nagpada, and with being found gambling therein with cards, dice, and money. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1, being an old offender, was fined Rs. 60, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the three others were fined Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Poona Sarvajanik Shabah.—On Sunday afternoon last, a meeting was held by the members of the Sarvajanik Shabah in Nuggurkur's warra, Poona, when it was resolved that the vernacular conference should be held at Bombay on the 29th instant, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. It was also resolved to represent to Government that owing to the scarcity of bullocks, the agriculturists are put to great inconvenience. It was likewise resolved that an address should be presented to Mr. Gunnesh Wasseewdew Joshee, and Rao Bahadoor Suddasew Bullall Goondie, for their exertions in proceeding to Calcutta at their own expense.

The Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteers.—It was notified on the evening of Saturday last that in consequence of the Volunteers at Kirkee having been compelled to enrol themselves as Volunteers in Poona and that the form one company instead in two as previously arranged, the voting for the officers will have to be done over again. Voting lists will, therefore, be shortly distributed for this purpose, as also for the appointment of four members to form a committee of management, and three other members to form a prize committee. The class-firing is still going on at the butts at Wanowrie, the third squad commencing work this morning (Wednesday, the 13th.)

The traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 2nd March 1878 was 21,426 maunds, and in money Rs. 40,665. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Mar. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,43,554	Mds 1,07,383	Mds 35,691	...
Amount	Rs. 1,68,607	Rs. 1,22,222	Rs.. 46,385	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,80,930	Mds 4,35,430	...	...
Amount	Rs. 1,46,545	Rs. 2,29,569	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 50,516	...	...	Mds 1,03,984
Amount	Rs. 25,624	...	...	Rs. 57,397
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 34,861	Mds 43,412	...	Mds 8,551
Amount	Rs. 18,452	Rs. 24,206	...	Rs. 5,753
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,265	Mds 3,266	...	Mds 2,001
Amount	Rs. 4,444	Rs. 10,258	...	Rs. 5,814
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,499	Mds. 16,073	...	Mds 2,574
Amount	Rs. 20,769	Rs. 23,756	...	Rs. 2,990
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,90,311	Mds 1,57,466	Mds 1,02,845	...
Amount	Rs. 1,79,146	Rs. 1,12,912	Rs. 66,234	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,14,936	Mds 7,93,510	Mds 21,426	...
Amount	Rs. 5,63,587	Rs. 5,22,922	Rs. 40,665	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd March 1878 was 76,477 maunds and in money Rs. 24,442. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Mar. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 27,983	Mds 44,351	...	Mds 21,368
Amount	Rs. 13,012	Rs. 28,743	...	Rs. 15,731
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,38,941	Mds 29,683	Mds 109,276	...
Amount	Rs. 44,639	Rs. 6,023	Rs 38,616	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 12,929	Mds 15,518	...	Mds 2,589
Amount	Rs. 7,573	Rs. 6,815	Rs. 758	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,172	Mds 317	Mds. 1,855	...
Amount	Rs. 5,477	Rs. 801	Rs. 4,676	...
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,775	Mds 5,026	...	Mds 251
Amount	Rs. 4,264	Rs. 4,658	...	Rs. 394
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 20,941	Mds 28,023	...	Mds 7,082
Amount	Rs. 5,885	Rs. 5,526	Rs. 359	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,646	Mds 17,686	...	Mds 16,040
Amount	Rs. 606	Rs. 6,948	...	Rs. 6,342
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,456	Mds 4,093	Mds 363	...
Amount	Rs. 2,465	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 499	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,21,107	Mds 1,08,794	Mds 12,313	...
Amount	Rs. 32,442	Rs. 29,811	Rs. 2,631	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,29,850	Mds 2,53,373	Mds 76,477	...
Amount	Rs. 1,16,383	Rs. 91,911	Rs. 24,442	...

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST LIEUTENANT HANNAN.

We learn from Poona that Lieutenant (not *Private*, as our telegram yesterday stated) Hannan, of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, was arrested and placed before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, last Monday morning. The complainant in the case is one Tookaram bin Bhimsaje Bagave, a civil and military tailor, who accused this young officer of giving him a false order for £15 on England in lieu of clothes supplied and cash advanced, Lieutenant Hannan knowing well at the time that he had no account, and that his draft would have been dishonoured. When Lieutenant Hannan was brought into Court in charge of Chief Constable Smith and some peons, great sympathy was felt for him, and some endeavour was made to extricate him from the serious charge hanging over him. Major Trueman was, however, compelled to proceed, and after examining the complainant, he remanded Mr. Hannan to the Poona cantonment lock-up. Mr. Gungaram Bhow Muska appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and I. N. Xavier, Mooktyars, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE AND ANOTHER VS. ABDOOLALLY NOOROODIN.

Mr. Macpherson was counsel for the plaintiffs, but in his absence, one of them chose to appear in person. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list. Plaintiff objected; but, under all the circumstances, his Lordship ordered the case to be transferred. Costs to be costs in the cause.

BECHER AKHA AND OTHERS VS. RUTTONJEE MERWANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiffs, and Rustomjee and Meherbai, the first two defendants, resided at 3 and 4 Great Winchester Street, London, where service had been effected through the post in December last. Substituted service had been effected on Dosibai, the third defendant, at 106 Agiary Lane, Bombay. On the 24th December 1874, defendants borrowed Rs. 1,000 on a promissory note and deposited with plaintiffs the title deeds of their house situated in Agiary Lane. Rs. 2,038 were now due with further interest at 2 per cent per month from the date of filing the plaint. The document sued upon was not registered; and Mr. Branson argued at considerable length, citing several authorities, that no registration was necessary under the circumstances of the case. His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

ALLY SULLEMAN VS. HASSUM BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,429 on an adjusted account signed by defendant in November 1877. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THOMAS WARREN VS. LILLADHUR KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dhurundar, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defendant. By consent a decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 12th May 1877 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE MADHOLA VS. EBRAHIM LITLEF AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington and Hore, for the plaintiff, said the case had been settled. It was therefore struck out.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank vs. Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee. Casimir Bonnevialle vs. William Smith.

WILSON'S ESPLANADE HIPPODROME.

Mr. Wilson need not hesitate to declare, as the "oldest inhabitant" must confess, that the performances given at the above place of amusement are "absolutely without a parallel in India." The combination of attractions is so vast, so wondrous, and of such variety that one who simply looks at the announcements in our advertising columns might well pause and rub his eyes, communing to himself if the whole was not a *conte de rose* fabric based upon imagination. A single visit to the hippodrome will, however, lead him to regret his previous incredulity. The entertainment is really of a character such as has never before been witnessed in this country; and we should advise all those who have not already visited the hippodrome to do so either this afternoon, when a grand family performance will be given, or in the evening.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

The Merchant of Venice was produced last night at the Grant Road Theatre, and the part of Shylock was sustained by Mr. Fairclough with all his accustomed fire and energy. We shall give a critique of the performance to-morrow, and in the meantime we would call our readers' attention to the advertisement in our columns, in which Mr. Fairclough is announced to give an afternoon at the Town Hall under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Miss Temple. This entertainment will be a striking one, to judge by the programme, and an intellectual treat which will no doubt be duly appreciated by the people of Bombay.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney, the Chairman, presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Captain Morland, and the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner was read, recommending that an honorarium of Rs. 1,200 be paid to Mr. Wilson Bell for his services as a member of the Drainage Commission.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee remarked that the appointment of Mr. Bell was made by Government, not by the Corporation or the Town Council.

The Chairman said that Government did not interfere in the matter until the Corporation put it in motion. The Corporation passed a resolution, stating that they were prepared to accept a scheme of drainage if Government would appoint a Commission to decide on a scheme to be carried out; and if the appointment of that Commission necessitated the employment of professional gentlemen outside of the service, it was only fair that such gentlemen should be paid for their services, and paid by the Corporation, at whose instance they were appointed.

It was accordingly moved by the Hon. Mr. Rogay, seconded by the Chairman, that Rs. 1,200 be paid to Mr. Wilson Bell out of the grant of Rs. 4,000 sanction for preliminary expenses in connection with the Drainage Commission.

PROPOSED CENSUS.

The consideration of a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 26th February, 1878, forwarding the Health Officer's note estimating the cost of a simple enumeration of the population of the city at Rs. 1,600 was deferred for a fortnight, to admit of the circulation of the papers.

A SLIGHT ALTERCATION.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had given notice that he would "draw the attention of the Town Council to the subject of fixing the regular lines of the public streets in the City of Bombay and for regulating the setting-back of houses for public improvement." Mr. Nowrojee said this matter was a very important one. On enquiry he found that regular lines for the public streets in some cases had been laid down and defined, while in other cases they had been laid down and defined long ago, and might require to be revised to meet the present condition of the city. He had seen some maps in the Engineer's office in which the lines of streets were defined in such a way as to be scarcely legible. He thought the Council would approve, on these grounds, of his proposal that it was desirable that the regular lines of the public streets in the city of Bombay should be clearly defined and distinctly advertised to, without respect to any person or individual. He also thought that the lines should be laid down on proper maps, signed by the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner, and should be open to the inspection of all persons interested in such matters. He had indeed several complaints that in regard to Municipal set-backs, some persons were required to give up large portions of their grounds, while others, similarly situated, were either not required to give up their ground or were required to give up less. He was not prepared just then, without instituting inquiries in the city, to give instances, but other members of the Council would perhaps have heard similar complaints; and to maintain the good name of the Municipal administration and of that excellent body, he thought it was necessary that steps should be taken to ensure that such complaints should not arise again. He thought they should conduct their operations in regard to the improvement of streets on a regular fixed and undeviating plan, so as to give no complaint for any complaint. He moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in communication with the Executive Engineer, to fix regular lines for the public streets in the city of Bombay and for regulating the setting-back of houses for public improvements.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay seconded the motion.

Mr. Kirkham asked if Mr. Nowrojee proposed that a new set of maps should be drawn.

Mr. Nowrojee said no new maps as may be necessary

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Nowrojee only proposed to do what was already being done. The old maps were being renewed. He did not think the complaint repeated by Mr. Nowrojee that the lines were deviated from could have any foundation.

Mr. Nowrojee said he should probably be prepared to give names in a fortnight.

Mr. Braham [Deputy Executive Engineer]—I do not think so. The lines are never deviated from at all.

Mr. Nowrojee—I am informed that they are.

The Commissioner said that whenever a set-back was proposed, the plans were always brought before the Council.

Mr. Kirkham said that if any revision was necessary the proper course would be to appoint a Committee of professional men to revise the lines. He did not think that members ought to talk about the "good name of the Municipal administration" coming out kind and sugar. He thought there was something wrong. The Council ought to be informed of the facts on which an assertion of that kind was made. It made him feel uncomfortable to hear of reports in the city that something was going on of which the Council could not know. He thought certain facts ought to be given in support of Mr. Nowrojee's statement; and it would be well to wait even so long as a fortnight for such facts.

Sir F. Souter quite agreed with Mr. Kirkham. He thought the Council should give two or three fortnights if necessary to allow Mr. Nowrojee to substantiate his statement.

Mr. Kirkham said the impression Mr. Nowrojee's remarks had left on his mind was this, that although there were plans to go by, set-backs up to the lines laid down were insisted upon in some cases only, and in others, where certain circumstances not mentioned occurred or did not occur, or where certain individuals were concerned or were not concerned, exceptions were made. When statements like that were made, he thought really they ought to be supported by facts.

The Chairman said his experience (and he attended most meetings of the Council) was that in nearly every case where a set-back was proposed the plans were brought on the table, and that no such practice of making favourable concessions to some individuals while rigorously exacting the law against others existed.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote mentioned an instance in which the Executive Engineer had not thought it necessary to take up land to the extent of the line laid down; but on his [Mr. Rugoonath's] motion, the Council had resolved that the line should be adhered to.

The Commissioner said he was quite sure there was nothing underhand about any of the set-backs.

Sir F. Souter said a charge had been brought against the department of so serious a character that he proposed the mover in the matter should be asked to substantiate his statement. He was of opinion, also, that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to afford him every facility to prove the circumstances he had alleged, or to clear up the department and the Town Council, for it affected the Town Council as well.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote—I will second that motion.

Mr. Nowrojee said he had already informed the Council that he was still making inquiries regarding the report which he had heard, and also that after some time he should be able to give specific instances; but if the Council said he was bound to give anything of the sort, he protested against such ruling. He had only given expression to complaints and reports which he had heard, and he thought it was only fair to the Council and the Municipal Executive that if any such reports were current and came to the knowledge of any member of the Council, they should be brought to the notice of the Council.

Mr. Rugoonath could not agree with that view. If every member of the Council was to give utterance at their meetings to any idle report that came to his ears, they would be kindling fires where no fires existed.

Sir F. Souter thought that very grave insinuations had been made which should not have been made without due enquiry as to their truth in the first instance; and he adhered to his resolution.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee objected to the principle of Sir Frank Souter's resolution, which would tend to stop the mouths of members of the Town Council. To call upon Mr. Nowrojee or any other member to give instances was to make him an accuser, or to assume that he was knowingly making statements for which there was no foundation. He did not speak to defend Mr. Nowrojee, but if Sir F. Souter's resolution were passed, he himself or any other member of the Council might sometime be placed in a very awkward position. He knew of instances where set-backs had not been made, especially in the time of Mr. Crawford. When the Queen's Road was opened, Mr. Crawford said he would not take up ground in Girgaum Road because there were other roads open. It was possible that such reports as Mr. Nowrojee had spoken of were circulated, and to pass such a resolution was to assume that he had made statements which he knew to be false. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) objected to that principle.

Captain Morland observed that Mr. Nowrojee had himself asked for a fortnight to enable him to give instances. Mr. Nowrojee protested against the Council demanding anything of the kind. If it were left to his own discretion, he might, in a fortnight, give instances.

Mr. Dosabhoy regarded the resolution moved by Sir F. Souter as a check against members speaking according to their lights.

Sir F. Souter—I disagree with that view entirely. It think that as we sit here with reporters in the same room, and the whole of our proceedings are being reported, members of the Council cannot be too careful in what they state, especially when their statements are calculated to cause grave reflections upon the heads of departments. And if any member considers that anything underhand has occurred, anything not straightforward and above board, I think his best plan would be to report it to the Commissioner, or bring it forward in some other way than in the proceedings of the Council, which are reported and published to the world on the following morning. And I would add that this is not the first occasion on which the same member has made the most grave reflections on a department; and it is with a view to make him more cautious that I have moved my resolution, which I adhere to, and which I will support with all the power I know.

Mr. Nowrojee said his object was to secure that in future no plans should be passed for the circulation of any such complaints. He did not wish to place himself in the position of accuser of this or that department of the Municipality, but he considered that when he heard complaints spoken of throughout the town it was his duty to bring them to the notice of the Town Councils.

Mr. Kirkham—But supposing you had a fortnight, do you anticipate from the sort of conversation that you have heard that you would be able to bring forward instances, or is it merely a general taunt that you have heard?

Mr. Nowrojee said he did not want to go through hundreds of streets in Bombay asking people if their houses had been properly set-back, or if any ground had been taken from them by the Municipal executive officers; that was not seemly nor proper for any member of the Town Council to do, and he would rather decline the office.

Mr. Kirkham—Then, I really must say—I am forced to say—that I agree with the motion of Sir F. Souter. I agree with Mr. Nowrojee that it is unbecoming of a member of the Town Council to go about making inquiries; and I must say I think it is unbecoming also for a member of the Town Council to repeat remarks here which he has heard made, perhaps without reflection and without basis, because, as Sir F. Souter says, they will be reported and go forth and leave on the public mind an impression that there is something rotten in the Municipality. My opinion is that a member of the Town Council should be very careful to make inquiries when he hears such remarks, and should not repeat them unless he is satisfied that they really have a basis of proof. On these grounds, I think that Mr. Nowrojee, having made this statement and refusing to withdraw, may very well be requested—in a courteous way, certainly not in any other way, to furnish the Council with an illustration of the evils of which he has spoken.

Sir F. Souter was very unwilling to rake up matters that had occurred in years past, but in order that the Council might understand the reason why he had entertained the strong views he had expressed, he might state that the same member, some years ago, made a statement at that table that the Police were in the habit of receiving bribes and taking money at fires, which he called upon him to prove when called upon to do so, and which now he [Sir F. Souter] had no hesitation in saying was as false as false could be. He thought members of the Town Council should be taught to be a little more careful, and have a little more command over their tongues.

Mr. Nowrojee said possibly the Chairman would allow him to say a few words in reply to the remarks of the Superintendent of Police.

Sir F. Souter—I am here as a member of the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrojee—The Commissioner of Police. Some years ago, he did bring to notice a complaint regarding the Police, and that was after a great deal of inquiry, the result of which was to impress upon his mind the belief that there was some ground for the report of the complaint

gathered together near the door so that the house was quite brimfull to hear the news; and they were all crying and laughing and talking so fast, which they kept up far into the night. She is very proud of me, master. When the dinner was ready over 20 sat down to share with us. "Oh! they all said, 'he is a great man now. He has been further than any Arab has ever been.'"

"If your mother," said I "wishes to know what a brave soldier-boy you are tell her to come to me."

Four days of grace I permitted myself to procure the thousands of rupees required to pay off the people for their services. Messages had also been sent to the relatives of the dead, requesting them to appear at Mr. Sparhawks, and be prepared to make their claims good by the month of three witnesses. On the fifth morning the people—men, women, and children—of the Anglo-American Expedition, attended by hundreds of friends, who crowded the street and the capacious rooms of the Bertram Agency, began to receive their well-earned dues. Only three expressed discontent at their pay, and these, as well as a few others, had really forfeited all wages by inconceivable baseness of character: but, I, being forgiving, only those three worst were compelled to feel what sorry, shameful creatures they were. One fellow was actually in debt to the Expedition. He had sold his Snider rifle, had deserted twice, had stolen a quantity of goods, and never attempted, after ever so much advice, to retrieve his character, but from sea to sea had been faithful to his illustration of the bad side of human nature. The women, 13 in number, who had borne the fatigues of the long, long journey, who had transformed the stern camp in the depths of the wilds into something resembling a village in their own island, who had encouraged their husbands to continue their fidelity despite all adversity, were also well rewarded. The children of the whole who had accompanied us from Zanzibar to the Atlantic, and who, by their childish, careless prattle, had often soothed me in mid-Africa, and often had caused me to forget my responsibilities for the time, were not to be forgotten. Neither were the tiny infants,—ushered into the world amidst the dismal and tragic scenes in the cataract lands, with their eyes now wide open with wonder at the gathering of satisfied men and elated women about them—to be omitted in this final account and reckoning. The second pay-day was devoted to hearing the claims for wages due to the faithful and martyred dead. Seven died, or rather were murdered, in the endeavour to appease the savages of Bambarch. Six were slain because I permitted the natives along the upper waters of the Livingstone the privilege of first fire. Three were hacked to pieces by the ruthless Wanyatura, before we were aware that the negro might be tempted, out of sheer ferocity, to glut a blood thirst on unarmed, innocent, and peaceful men. Add to these the number of those who were swept over the cataracts in the cause of science and the future civilisation of that magnificent basin of the Livingstone: and to these add yet again the scores who died of disease and famine, or were the victims of the fell ferocity which we encountered. I wonder if there are 100 souls in all England in whom these lines will provoke true sympathy. I wonder how many of the thousands to whom you despatch your journals containing this letter can for one short moment drop all thoughts of the every-day life they lead, and feel for the poor faithful souls we left behind us, and kindly appreciate the enormous sacrifices they made. With an ardour and a fidelity unexpected, and an unreasonable confidence, they followed me to the—death. True, negro nature often asserted itself in their behaviour, but it was after all true human. They never boasted they were heroes; but they exhibited none the less truly heroic stuff under the inspiration of loyalty while coping against the varied terrors of the never-penetrated and apparently endless wilds of broad Africa.

The female relatives filed in. With each name of the dead, old griefs were remembered. The poignant sorrow I felt—as the fallen were named in each successive conflict of those dark days, never to be forgotten by me—was revived. Sad and subdued were the faces of those I saw; as sad and subdued as my own feelings. With such sympathies between us we soon arrived at a satisfactory understanding. Each woman was paid without much explanation required—one witness was sufficient. There were men, however, who were put to great shifts. They appeared to have no identity; none of my own people would vouch for the relationship; no respectable man knew them. Several claimed money upon the ground that they were acquaintances, that they had been slaves under one master, and became freemen on their master's death. Parents and true brothers were not difficult to identify. The settlement of the claims lasted five days, and the Anglo-American Expedition was then no more.

While coming up the eastern coast towards Zanzibar in H.M.S. Industry, we received hints of some kind that it would be dangerous for me to land at Zanzibar. Somebody was reported to be very wrathful about certain things published in your journals, another body was said to have shaken his head ominously. Possibly there might be trouble, I was advised by friends not to go on shore. I requested Captain Hathorne, the American Consul, to apply for an interview with Seyyid Bargash. The interview was granted. It was the longest and most interesting one I ever obtained with his Highness. Never was he so amiable, so fair-minded. He was soon informed of the slave trader's doings in Central Africa; nothing was withheld. I advised him, as one who took great interest in his country—as one who was friendly to himself and to all Arabs, as he must know personally—that the wisest thing for him to do was by no means to go contrary to the oft-declared will of the English that the slave-trade must be ended; but to regard whatever measures they should adopt for its suppression as ultimately beneficial to himself, his people, and country. I also informed him I was obliged to believe he was sincere; Captain Sullivan, of the London, had expressed his thorough belief in his sincerity, and had said that there was not the slightest doubt of his honesty, and I could see for myself that Captain Sullivan was right. I told him it was great and good news, and that I would do my utmost to make it known, but I said, "While you are attempting to crush this trade along the seacoast your people are carrying it on with a high hand in the far interior, which will surely meet with deserved punishment some day. Your people find the natives often disposed to be friendly and to be willing to trade, but Mtagamoyo and his friends have made the land a mere slave park. Most of the trouble we had on the upper Great River was due solely to the savage hate of strangers which Mtagamoyo had kindled in their hearts by his constant razzias on them. Even Tibu Tibu has had to interfere to prevent that cruel man from committing such dreadful acts. There is neither sense nor reason that these men of the Coast—Daguashi Munuji Hassan, Mtagamoyo, Mohammed-bin-Nasur, and others should destroy the people in this manner. If you will take the trouble to inquire you will find that Mohammed-bin-Nassur, a couple of years ago received a caravan in Manyema which brought nothing more than powdry, gun-caps, and bullets. Are such things for trade? Trade with the mild quiet people of Manyema in powder, caps, and bullets? Your Governor of Unyanyembe also—Said-bin-Salim—do you know what he is doing? He sends Wanya-Mwezi brigands, powder and bullets, for little boys and girls and women, whom the Manyamwezi have deprived of home, and parents, and freedom. I saw about 600 of them, and the Arab in charge told me they belonged to Said-bin-Salim, the Governor. It is very likely you do not know of these things, and I have come as a friend to tell you of them. Prince, you were kind to me the first time I went to the Continent to search for that lost white man, the good Livingstone. You have always been kind to me. I have received great kindnesses from your Arab subjects wherever I went. I pay a portion of this kindness back to you when I tell you plainly of these deeds of evil. There is not a King or Queen in all the white man's world who would permit their people to act as your people do, and there is not a King or Queen of white people who will not be glad to hear how much your visit to Europe has changed you, and who would not hope that you use your influence and authority to prevent your subjects, wherever they may be, from pursuing such a wicked course, Prince, in the interior of Africa we speak plainly one to another. Perhaps, if I were an official I should not speak so plainly to you as I have done now. If I have been too bold forgive me, for I have done it out of pure friendliness to yourself and regard for your own interests. I have said."

The Seyyid replied: "we know each other a long time now, and we are as much friends now as we were at the beginning. Yes; I shall to you we are greater friends, and I hope we shall remain friends. You have been very true and good to the people you took from Zanzibar, and after your long absence you brought all those who lived back again to their homes. It is very kind of you. I have heard from them myself how well you have behaved to them. I am very glad to see you. I have heard of Said-bin-Salim's doings. Have no fear of him; he shall return and give an account to me for what he has done. To the others I shall give commands to desist from buying slaves. I shall do my best to stop such work. If you know of any rich man who would build a railroad to Ukerewe [Lake Victoria], say I shall give £100,000. I do not think the road could be made for that sum, but I am quite ready to help towards building it."

We shook hands, and parted on the very best terms. I have a strong conviction that his visit to Europe has made a new man of him. The European officials at Zanzibar, I hear, think very highly of him. He has given several proofs of his reformed ideas since his arrival, and he promises that within six years Zanzibar will be completely changed. Improvements have, indeed, already begun.

One of the greatest satisfactions I experienced after reaching Zanzibar was the information received that the Church Mission to Uganda had arrived at its destination. It would not be cut of place here to remind forgetful people that the Church Mission to Uganda is the result of an appeal I made to English philanthropists through your columns. The annual volume for 1875 of the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings will recall to you the £8,000 was subscribed in one night. I have been told that an additional £5,000 was afterwards subscribed to it. It was Colonel Linant de Bellefonds who conveyed this appeal into the hands of Colonel Gordon. It is to Colonel Gordon's kindness that I am indebted for its transmission to England. The appeal was written in April 1875. During the brief visit I made to the Emperor of Uganda at that time, I undermined his belief and respect in the Mohammedan religion. The month of August saw me again at the Court of Mtesa. I spent 110 days with him on this second visit, during which time I translated, with the aid of Darlington, a pupil of the London Mission at Zanzibar, the entire Gospel of St. Luke, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, several chapters of St. Paul's Epistles, and a portion of the Book of the Revelations, besides the Ten Commandments. During nearly all of this time I spent from two to six hours each day talking with him about the great love for mankind which the Saviour manifested while on earth. When we returned to his capital, in the latter part of October, I directed how the new church was to be built, and assisted the chief, Mkwenda, to plant the pillars and posts of the building. Considering the terrible things recorded in Colonel Long's book "Victoria Nyanza," about the massacres of innocent men and women perpetrated simply to do him honour, fair-minded Englishmen must recognise the fact that a great change has taken place in the Emperor. Colonel Long was in Uganda, July, 1873. I arrived in the beginning of April, 1875, and had communications with him until March, 1876. When Mtesa was on the point of executing captives, to celebrate my arrival, I made him understand that if he executed one person not convicted of murder, I would publish the fact to the whole world, and describe him as no better than the lowest savage. This was done in the presence of all his chiefs, numbering about 200. When he was about to sentence a great chief of the Wanyma to the stake for treason and a long course of enmity, I expostulated with the Emperor, and the chief was saved. Considering that Colonel Long but corroborates Captain Speke in his descriptions of Mtesa's character, and considering that Dr. Schuitzer or Emin Bey, who succeeded me in Uganda, reports that the conversion of Mtesa to Christianity is a sham I not justified in claiming his conversion as my own work? Since Captain Speke and Colonel Long describe Mtesa as cruel, as sentencing men and women to death by hundreds, and that I saw before appearing in his presence the ashes of many victims in the place of execution, and since Colonel Linant de Bellefonds, afterwards massacred near Gondokoro, reports in his journals that he heard me begin the education of the cruel despot, and Dr. Schuitzer or Emin Bey reports that what Mr. Stanley stated about Mtesa's conversion is correct, and the Church Mission lately reported that the boy Darlington, left by me to continue the work in 1875, was still at his post, would it be too much to claim Mtesa as my convert?

On Dec. 13 the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pachumba sailed from Zanzibar for Aden. My followers through Africa had left their homes early that they might be certain to arrive in time to witness my departure. They were arrayed now in the picturesque dresses of their countrymen. The fulness of the snowy dishdabbah, and the amplitude of the turban gave a certain dignity to their forms, and each sported a light cane. Upon inquiring, I ascertained that several had purchased handsome little properties, houses and gardens, with their wages, proving that the long journey had brought with its pains and rough experience, a good deal of thrift and wisdom. When I was about to step into the boat the brave, faithful fellows rushed before me and shot the boat into the sea, and then lifted me up on their heads, and carried me through the surf into the boat. We shook hands twenty times twenty, I think, and the boat started. I observed them consult together, and presently saw them running down the beach and seize a great 20-ton lighter, which they soon manned, and rowed after me. They followed me to the steamer, and a deputation of them came on board, headed by the famous Uledi, the coxswain, Kachechy, the head attendant, Robert, my indispensable factotum, Saidi, the chief, and Jumah, the staunch boat-bearer, to inform me they considered me as their master, and that they would not leave Zanzibar until they received a letter from me announcing my safe arrival in my own country. I had taken them round all Africa to bring them safe to their homes, and they must know that I had reached my own land before they would go to seek new adventures on the Continent, adding that if I wanted their help to reach my country, they would help me.

Those were sweet and sad moments of parting. What long, long and true friendships were here surrendered! Through what strange vicissitudes of life had they followed me. What wild and varied scenes had we not seen together! What noble fidelity had these untutored souls exhibited! The chiefs were those who had followed me to Ujiji in 1871, they were witnesses of the joy of Livingstone at the sight of me, they were the men to whom I entrusted the safeguard of Livingstone on his last and fatal journey, they were the braves who had mourned by his corpse at Muilala, these men were the bearers of the illustrious dead to the Indian Ocean, and these are they who most of my black Faithfuls assisted me to solve the last great problems of African geography. Laus Deo!

HENRY M. STANLEY.

THE TELEPHONE UNMASKED.

It is time that the atrocious nature of the telephone should be fully exposed, and its inventors, of whom there are any quantity, held up to public execration.

When this nefarious instrument was first introduced, it was pretended that its purpose was an innocent one. We were told that the telephone would enable a man in New York to hear what a man in Philadelphia might say: and though it was difficult to understand why anybody should ever want to listen to a Philadelphian's remarks—which, notoriously, consist exclusively of allusions to the Centennial Exhibition and an alleged line of American steamships—there was nothing necessarily immoral in this possible use of the telephone. Then it was claimed that by means of the telephone conversations could be carried on with other than Philadelphians, and that political speeches delivered in Washington, could be heard in any city of the continent. As the President was at that time making speeches in Vermont instead of at Washington, the public was not alarmed by this announcement, and it was not until the telephonic conspirators mentioned that the uproar of a brass band could be transmitted to any distance through the telephone that any general feeling of uneasiness was developed. Nevertheless, the vast capabilities for mischief of the telephone, and the real purpose of its unprincipled inventors, have been studiously concealed, and it is only by accident that the greatness and imminence of the danger to which the public is exposed have suddenly been revealed.

Suspicion ought to have been awakened by the recent publication of the fact that if the lamp-posts of our city were so be connected by wires, every confidential remark made to a lamp-post by a belated democratic statesman could be reproduced by a telephone connected with any other lamp-post.

It is true that this publication was ostensibly made in the interest of the police force, and it was recommended that patrolmen should use the lamp-posts as means of communication with police head-quarters. It was evident, however, that the result would be to make every lamp-post a spy upon midnight wayfarers. Men who had trusted to friendly lamp-posts for years, and embraced them with the utmost confidence in their silence and discretion, would find themselves shamelessly betrayed, and their unsuspecting soliloquies literally reported to their indignant families, strange to say, this suggestive hint of the powers of the telephone attracted no attention, and ere this been in all probability forgotten.

A series of incidents which has lately occurred in Providence has, however, clearly shown the frightful capabilities of the telephone. Two men, to whom so far as is known, no improper motive can be attributed, were recently experimenting with a telephone, the wire of which was stretched over the roofs of innumerable buildings, and was estimated to be fully four miles in length. They relate that on the first evening of their telephonic dissipation, they heard men and women singing songs, an eloquent clergymen preaching ponderous sermons; and that they detected several persons in the act of practising upon brass instruments. This sort of thing was repeated every evening, while on Sunday morning a perfect deluge of partially conglomerated sermons rolled in upon them. These are the main facts mentioned by the two men in what may be called their official report of their experiments, but it is asserted that they heard other things which they did not venture to openly repeat. The remarks of thousands of midnight cats were borne to their listening ears. The confidential conversations of hundreds of husbands and wives were unlawfully brought the treacherous telephone, and the remarks of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were sometimes inextricably entangled with those of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and it was frequently impossible to tell from what particular wife came the direful threat, "O! I'll just let you know," or from what strong husband the angry came the cry, "Leggo that hair!" the two astonished telephone experimenters learned enough of the secrets of the leading families of Providence to render it a hazardous matter for any resident of that city to hereafter accept a nomination for any office.

Now, it has been ascertained that the wire of this telephone was not in contract with any other wire, and thus the hypothesis that the sounds heard by the two men were messages in process of transmission by the usual telegraphic wires is untenable. Moreover, a little reflection will show that cats do not send telegraphic messages, and that leading citizens do not transmit by telegraph petitions to their wives advocating a policy of conciliation in respect to hair. The scientific persons whom the two men have consulted have no hesitation in saying that the telephonic wire picked up all the sounds in its neighbourhood by the process of induction. When the wire passed over a church, it took up the waves of sound set in motion by the preacher and reproduced them on the telephone. In like manner it collected the sounds from the concert halls and dwelling houses over the roofs of which it passed, and the peculiar distinctness with which it transmitted the remarks of cats was due to the fact that it must have passed in close proximity to several popular feline resorts.

We can now comprehend the danger of the telephone. If any telephonic miscreant connects a telephone with one of the countless telegraphic wires that pass over the roofs of the city, there will be an immediate end of all privacy. Whatever is said in the secrecy of the back piazza by youthful students of the satellites of Mars will be proclaimed by way of the house-top, to the eaves-dropping telephone operator. No matter to what extent a man may close his doors and windows, and hermetically seal his key holes and furnace registers with towels and blankets, whatever he may say, either to himself or a companion, will be overheard. Absolute silence will be our only safety. Conversation will be carried on exclusively in writing, and courtship will be conducted by the use of a system of ingenious symbols. An invention which thus mentally make silence the sole condition of safety cannot be too severely denounced, and while violence even in self-defence, is always to be deprecated, there can be but little doubt that the death of the inventors and manufacturers of the telephone would do much towards creating that feeling of confidence which financiers tell us must precede any revival of business.—*New York Times.*

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NOTICES.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.
Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
" W. WATSON.
" SHREEDHUR VITHUL DATAY.
" P. DORABJEE.
" D. HORMUSJEE.
" GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.
Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.
Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

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No. I.
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Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

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All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

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Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz.

Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

	Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Medoc superior		12	0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)		14	0
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Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1873 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly Crème de tête, Qts. per dozen		Rs. 36.	

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Beaujolais		16	8
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Pommard		26	4
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Volney, old Vintage		38	0
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Clos de vougeot, (the elite of Burgundies)		48	0

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Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
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Sillery Extra,	extra Dry ...	28	8	...	16	0
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Ay Mousseux, Superior		32	8	...	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8	...	22	0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry ...	44				
Vin de Reserve,	do. do. ...	49	0			

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Whisky old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis ...22 0
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Whisky very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis and Glenlivet 24 0
Dr. Seigert's Bouquet, Rs. 30; Angostura Bitters, Rs. 20; and other Liqueurs at lowest rates.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	"	16	0
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18th Degree prons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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GERMAN-SILVER CASED WATCHES, as used by the Indian Railway Companies, with thick flat crystal glass front, full-plate Lever Escapements, very strong and accurate time keepers, full size, London made, cash Rs. 100.
Ditto, in best Electro-plated Case, cash Rs. 110.
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THE ABOVE WATCHES ARE SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS.

GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

Of best English manufacture throughout, with Jewelled Movements, Lever Escapements, Gold Balances, plain or compensated, plain or richly engraved, or chased, Hunting or Half-hunting cases, or open flat crystal-face cases, with or without keyless movements, which enables the watch to be wound up, and hands set at the pendant, without having to open the watch, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash Rs. 300 to 500.

THE ALUMINIUM WATCH.

WITH KEYLESS MOVEMENT, Jewelled in many holes, and with crystal glass front and back, so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. It has a black dial which is very useful for seeing the time at night. Cash price Rs. 50.
We have the same watch in Silver case at Rs. 55 cash.

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With best Horizontal Movements, Jewelled in many holes, in elegant Gold Hunting or Half-hunting cases, plain or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash prices, Rs. 100 to 280.
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For showing at the same moment the times of two different places.

For instance, it will give local Calcutta time and Madras or Railway time, and is, therefore, a very useful Watch for all who travel much by Railway. In Silver case, Rs. 75 cash.

ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Faces Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.
The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6-COR SEWING COTTON. N BLACK AND WHITE AND, ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Parbut House contains 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	"	600
Walker's House	"	500
Keepeako	"	350

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs.	18
SPARKLING HOCK	"	25
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	"	25

TERMS—CASH.
A. BLASCHECK & Co.
Bombay, 6th February 1878.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25 ..... per doz.	Rs.	23	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	"	14	8
Ofner, Red and White	"	24	8
Erlau	"	16	0
Sparkling White	"	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	"	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	"	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz.	Qts.
Margaux	" 15	do.	
Médoc Pauillac	" 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	" 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	" 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	" 19	do.	
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts
Geisanhoin	" 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	" 32	do.	
Rauenthal	" 37½	do.	
Gusenheim Rothenberg	" 41	do.	
Rudesheimberg	" 41	do.	
Marcobrunner	" 44	do.	
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	" 45	do.	
Steinberg..	" 48	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	" 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	" 36½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	" 8	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE,

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz.	Qts.
LeForestier	" 41½	do.	

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts
Les Canons	" 18	"	
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"	
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"	

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 19	per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"	
Do.	" 25	per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Steinwein	" 22	per doz.	Qts.
Hochheimer	" 24	"	
Rudesheimer	" 28	"	
Marcobrunner	" 30	"	
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"	

BEER:—